The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

Operations of Magruder's Fleet in Sabine Pass.

Alleged Capture of Two Vessels, a Number of Guns, and a Large Quantity of Stores.

Proclamations Regarding the Blockade.

From Our Havana Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1863.

The British Majesty's steamer *Rinaldo*, came in, yesterday, from Galveston. An extra of the Houston Telegraph, Jan. 23, gives an account of the capture of Sabine Pass, of the United States brig *Morning Light* (?) and a schooner (name unknown) on the 21st ult., by an expedition of a part of the Massachusetts 42d, under Major C. E. W. WATKINS. I copy two dispatches from this redoubtable Major, which differ in the number of guns captured. Still another account gives eleven as the number.

SABINE PASS, TEXAS, On Board C. S. S. GUSHING, Jan. 21, 1863.

CAPTAIN: We met the enemy this morning in the Gulf of Mexico. We whipped them, and brought everything to Sabine Pass. I fought him; the guns to our rear. My officers and men behaved nobly. We have captured two vessels—one of them a full-rigged ship, and the other a schooner and twelve fine guns, medical stores, and ammunition in abundance, together with 100 prisoners.

I am here, Captain, awaiting further orders from the Major-General Commanding. This communication will be sent you by Capt. DAN STOUALTER, whom I have appointed a Captain of artillery, in accordance with the orders of the Major-General Commanding, and assigned him to duty as commander of Shell Bank Battery.

Very respectfully,

OSCAR M. WATKINS,
Major and A. A. G. Commanding on Sabine.

To Brigadier P. TEXAS, Captain and A. A. G.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

SABINE PASS, Jan. 21, VIA LIVINGSTON, 23d.—[P. M. To Capt. E. P. TURNER, A. A. G.:

I engaged the enemy to-day, and captured thirteen guns, and about $1,000,000 worth of property, and 100 prisoners. O. M. WATKINS,
Major Commanding.

Gen. MAGRUDER, on the 4th ult., proclaimed the port of Galveston re-opened to the commercial intercourse of the world, but Commodore BELL issued a counter proclamation on the 20th, declaring Galveston, Sabine Pass, and the whole coast of Texas, to be under an actual blockade, and warning all vessels from trading, under penalty of capture.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Brig. Gen. Magruder—The First Louisiana Native Guards—Origin of the Regiment—Gen. Butler's Order No. 63—Condition and Efficiency of the Native Guards—Status of Things at Fort Macomb—Contrabands—School for the Children.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FORT MACOMB, La., Saturday, Jan. 31, 1863.

Taking advantage of the temporary lull in military affairs, I came here for the purpose of investigating a matter which is, at the present time, largely engaging the attention of the country—I refer to the condition and efficiency of the colored regiments. I had heard so many officers and others ridiculing Gen. Butler's Order No. 63, and sneering at the bare idea of a colored man being capable of becoming a good soldier, at the same time that I heard equally good judges unhesitatingly the directly opposite opinion, that the temptation was irresistible to go and see for one's self.

It was, therefore, with much pleasure that I availed myself of the opportunity of accompanying Col. FRANCIS E. SPINNER and two companies of his regiment—the First Louisiana Native Guards—(colored,) from this encampment in Algiers, opposite New-Orleans, to this fort. The history of this regiment, from its first inception up to the present time, is highly interesting, and the following particulars can be relied upon, as coming from the Colonel himself, than whom no one can be better informed on such a subject.

It was about the middle of August last that some freemen of color called upon Major-Gen. BUTLER, to tell him that there had existed an organization called the "Tureo Native Guard," (colored) which had been enrolled as a regiment of militia, belonging to the First Division of the Militia of Louisiana, and their officers commissioned to serve for the time of the war, by Gov. MOORE, of Louisiana. These parties tendered their services to the Commander of the United States, and desired to be duly enrolled with their regiment in its defence. They left (or Gen. BUTLER's impression, a military commission then actually held by one of them, and the General promised to take the matter into consideration. They, however, assured him that the free colored people of New-Orleans, and indeed of all Louisiana, were true to the Union, and believed that their rights could be secured to them only under the Government of the United States.

A few evenings afterward, Gen. BUTLER called the attention of Col. (then Lieut.-Col.) SPINNER—one of his Aids—in this important subject; showed him the draft of an order which he had prepared, calling that regiment into service, and requested him the command of it. The matter was held under consideration for a few days longer, when the famous Order No. 63 was issued.

Although this order must be fresh in the memory of most of your readers, I am tempted to reproduce it entire—if only for the sake of keeping distinctly before the public the true origin of this movement. When fanatical Northern "sympathizers" howl against Gen. BUTLER for enrolling these men, let them remember that he was only legalizing the enemy with the weapons they had put in pickle for Uncle Sam. Here is the Order which Gen. BUTLER issued:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 22, 1862.

ORDER: ORDER, No. 63.—Whereas, on the 21st day of April, in the year 1861, at a public meeting of the free colored population of the City of New-Orleans, a military organization, known as the "Native Guards" (restored,) had its existence, which military organization was duly and legally enrolled as a part of the militia of the State, its officers being commissioned by Thomas O. MOORE, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the State of Louisiana, in the form following, that is to say:

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA:
[Seal of the State.]

By Thomas Overton Moore, Governor of the State of Louisiana, and Doing Duty as Chief of the Militia thereof.

To all whom these Presents may come, Greeting:

Know Ye, that ——, having been duly and legally elected Captain of the —— Company of the —— Regiment of Militia of Louisiana, he is hereby commissioned as such, to rank from the second day of May, 1861, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. He is carefully and diligently to discharge the duties of his office, and to cause his company to be well and fully disciplined, and to observe and obey such orders and directions as he may from time to time receive from me, or the future Governor of the State of Louisiana, or the General Officers, according to the Rules and Articles of War, and to conform to the Militia Laws of the State now in force, or hereafter to be enacted.

Given under my hand, at the city of New-Orleans, on the second day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

(Signed) THOS. O. MOORE.

By the Governor:
(Signed) P. E. SPENCER, Secretary of State.

And whereas, said military organization elected Pierre Casse and Jean Baptiste Roudanez Colonels for its patriotism and loyalty, and who entered on continuous duty during the war, in the words following, to wit:

HEADQUARTERS LOUISIANA MILITIA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, March 24, 1862.

ORDER No. 68.—The Governor and Commander-in-Chief, relying implicitly upon the loyalty of the organized population of the City and State, for the protection of their homes, their property, and for Southern rights from the pollution of a ruthless invader, and believing that the military organization which existed prior to the 15th of February, 1862, under the name of the Native Guards, actuated by the patriotic motives which induced them to organize and during the war, enlist upon them to maintain their organization, and to hold themselves prepared for such orders as may be transmitted to them.

II. The Colonels commanding will report without delay to Maj.-Gen. Lewis, commanding the State Militia.

By order of THOS. O. MOORE, Governor.
(Signed) M. CARTER, Adjutant-General.

And whereas, said military organization, by the same order, was directed to report to Maj.-Gen. Lewis for service, but did not leave the City of New-Orleans when he did:

Now, therefore, the Commanding General, believing that a large portion of the militia force of the State of Louisiana are willing to take service in the volunteer forces of the United States, and be enrolled and organized to "defend their homes from ruthless invaders;" to protect their wives and children and kindred from wrongs and outrage; to shield their property (it finds nothing seized by Beast, now,) and to defend the flag of their native country, by their fathers did under Jackson at Chalmette, against Packenham and his myrmidons, carrying the black flag of "beauty and booty:"

Appreciating their motives, relying upon their well-known loyalty and patriotism, and with praise and respect for these brave men, it is ordered that all the members of the "Native Guards" aforesaid, and all other free colored citizens recognized by the first and late Governor and authorities of the State of Louisiana as a portion of the militia of the State, its officers being commissioned by the Governor of the State of Louisiana, as a portion of the militia of the State, who shall enlist in the volunteer service of the United States, shall be duly organized by the appointment of proper officers, and accepted, paid, equipped, armed and rationed as are other volunteer troops of the United States, subject to the approval of the President of the United States. All such persons are requested at once to report themselves at the Tivoli Charity Building, Front Levee-street, New-Orleans, where proper officers will muster them into the service of the United States.

By command of
MAJ.-GEN. BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Immediately after the issue of this order, Col. SPINNER, having accepted the command, commenced recruiting. By the direction of Gen. BUTLER, he sought a suitable place as a depot for the men, and finding the great Tureo Almshouse—provided for by the will of Julien Tureo—in an unfinished state, on account of the rebellion, he took it up and occupied it as a barracks for his men.

The work of recruiting commenced on the 30th of August. On the 27th of September, 1,000 men or color had been enrolled and ten companies, comprising 1,000 men, were on that day regularly mustered into service by Maj. G. H. GRIFFIN, Thirteenth United States Infantry, Mustering and Disbursing officer, who had been sent on by the War Department to muster into the service such men as were raised by Gen. BUTLER in Louisiana.

On the 1st day of October, the first regiment, designated the "First Louisiana Volunteer Native Guards," (free colored) marched from the barracks and took camp on the Louisiana Race-course, a short distance northeast of the city. Here they were subjected to drill and discipline. In the meantime, the second regimental organization was completed and mustered into service, comprising also 1,000 men.

On the 27th of October, Gen. WEITZEL, having started the evening before in order to concentrate and seize the Lafourche District, the regiment of native guards, in conjunction with the Eighth Vermont, was ordered to proceed on the line of the New-Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, to disperse the rebels who were holding it, and open up communication with that district and Berwick's Bay.

The regiment immediately struck tents and marched to Algiers, joined the Eighth Vermont, and proceeded up the road. The enthusiastic joy of the troops, on breaking camp, was manifested by deafening continuous cheers, and great alacrity of movement. Marching down Esplanade and Canal streets—two of the principal thoroughfares of the city—their line of march was marked by crowds of enthusiastic citizens, who cheered them lustily as they moved on, gaily singing patriotic songs. They bivouacked that night at Jefferson, and the next night at Boutte Station.

Proceeding onward, the next morning, thirty pontoon Bayou des Allemands, finding, on their way thither, Area upon the trash, some wharves still burning, and other evidences of the precipitate flight of the rebels. Upon arriving at Bayou des Allemands, the rebel regiment which was located there had decamped, pitching some of their guns into the bayou, destroying their camp by fire, and leaving the railroad bridge still burning. They were not in time to save one building and the piling of the bridge. After a day's detention there, the regiment relieving the Eighth Vermont to complete the bridge, pushed on a distance of twelve miles further, only to find a second camp of the rebels, located at Rantzau, a heap of blackened ruins. From here they went on to the Lafourche Bayou, where they encamped, and throwing out their pickets, guarded the district for a distance of thirty miles.

On the 7th of December the Confederate battalion was once moved on Bayou Boeuf, within seven miles of Berwick's Bay, to hold open the line of communication, and protect bridges crossing several important bayous, forming the base line of Gen. WEITZEL's expedition into the Teche district. Having performed that duty, and Gen. WEITZEL having returned to his encampment at Thibodeaux, after the affair of the 14th, the regiment was ordered to the front, and on the 16th encamped about two miles in advance of Thibodeaux, on the road to Labadieville.

While the latter point by Lieut.-Col. SPINNER, Colonel, being patriotically desirous that I should see his men in the hot of battle, ordered me to receive the sketch of their movements. The command to fall in was given, which was instantly obeyed, and then they were ordered to order their knapsacks and march to the distance. Such a quantity of tents, utensils, tools and every kind of material I never saw before. In four minutes from the time the first order was given—less 240 men from all parts of the long column had fallen into rank, been dispersed, had each relieved his great burden, and was given out of the building.

"You see my men can move, Sir, though possibly they can't fight," said the Colonel, triumphantly. "We don't trouble our heads much about waiting for transportation. Put me down in a forest with those fellow-fellows and I'll build you a city, for I have every useful trade represented among them."

At this moment a Captain came up to the Colonel, saluted him very respectfully, and, after receiving his order, went off.

"I understand you, Colonel," said I, "that all your fine officers were educated men in those professions, at any rate, who is white."

The Colonel turned to me with a sarcastic smile: "And do you really think him white? Well, you may, Sir, but that man is a 'negro,' and who carries the so-called curse of African blood in his veins."

I was literally amazed. Often as my senses had been deceived in this matter, they never had been so completely before. This officer, Capt. GEO. DAVIS, of Company A, was a fine looking young man, (not unlike Gen. MCCLELLAN in mold of features,) with light blue eyes, ruddy complexion, soft silky hair, and a splendid mountain of manly color nearly approaching red. I would have defied the most consummate expert in physiology, by the aid of the most powerful microscope, to discover the one drop of African blood in that man's veins; still, there it was upon the record against him.

At 6½ A. M. we left the Pontchartrain Station by railway, and the scene here was really affecting. Women were there, of all colors, taking leave of their husbands and brothers (and some of the fairer sex with an amount of tawniness and rebel physical beauty that at many a white woman might covet. The same emotion at parting, the same hugging and weeping and kissing of little ones was observable that would have been met among the same number of Anglo-Saxon warriors parting with their loved ones, at least I thought so.

A short run by railway brought us to Milneburgh, or Lakeport, (as it is generally known on the map) situated on the southern coast of Lake Pontchartrain. Here we took a steamer—the *J. D. Brown*—(a craft once belonging to the rebels,) and went on to Fort Macombe, or Fort Wood, as it is sometimes called.

During the voyage, and after our arrival at the fort, I had only but the best opportunity for observing the general demeanor of these soldiers, but I made a point of conversing with several of the line officers, in order to come at some just conception as to their mental calibre, manners, &c. Truth and honesty compel me to state that, as far as the privates were concerned, a more decent, orderly, obedient and soldierly set of men I never saw; while, as regards the officers, had I come in contact with the same number of white men, taken at random, I could not have expected to find more general intelligence, education and refinement.

All of them conversed fluently in two languages—French and English—were well posted up in history and general literature, and during the long stages of this siege—civil, literary, political or social—which I brought conversation on the topic, I found an ease or facility that I was conversing with men of no ordinary knowledge and mental capacity. Their Colonel indeed said no thing has often been tauntingly challenged his associate white regimental officers to select the fairer line officers of any white regiment in the United States service, and if the twenty-six selected the officers of his regiment would not favorably compare with them, in point of general intelligence, education, military efficiency, steadiness of views and persons, and gentlemanly deportment, he was willing to resign his commission. The boast may seem extraordinary to many; but if those of his line officers which I have not seen, can at all compare with those whom I have, the assertion is by no means an idle one.

It appears that over nine-tenths of this regiment are absolutely freemen. They embraced men of all trades and conditions of life; many of them having left homes not only of comfort but luxury, and represented even wealth. In fact, it is well known that at least one-sixth of the whole property of the parish of Orleans is owned by free men of color. In spite of this, the prejudice under which this regiment has to labor is something quite formidable. They have now been five months in actual service, receiving no pay whatever, only a portion of some of their families being grudgingly and scantily supplied with rations. They are not paid. They are either soldiers of the United States or they are not. If so, they are entitled to the treatment of soldiers; if not, they should be dismissed the service.

Into the policy or impolicy of such an organization it is neither my province or my purpose to enter; but, as a faithful chronicler of passing events, I am bound to tell you that its intense and available power is so myth to be wasted away by the sceptical or carried away by the interested. As arms of 25,000 of just such stalwart and determined men stand ready, at a moment's notice, to enter upon honorable warfare against any foe—foreign or domestic—who may aim at the destruction of the United States. For what they have done, they point to the deeds of their fathers under JACKSON at CHALMETTE; for what they can now do their only answer is: "If you doubt us, why not give us the chance of proof which we have so long and vainly been imploring?"

FORT MACOMBE.

This is a casemated, bastion fort, mounting a great number of heavy guns in barbette, and an equal number in front and flank defensive casemates. The most commanding site on unusually wide and deep one. The fort is exquisitely situated on the water's edge of a short but very deep bayou or "pass," called the Chef Menteur, (Lying Chief), connecting Lake Pontchartrain with Lake Borgne. The other combination between the two lakes being by a bayou a little further south, where Fort Pike is located.

Nothing could exceed the neat and quiet beauty of Fort Macombe, as we approached it by water yesterday. The antiquated surface of the broad lake and sleepy bayou, reminding every object as distinctly as striking mirrors. Broken only here and there by dense white sea-gull pluming after its food, or by enormous flocks of wild ducks settling down and blackening the surface for acres at a time. The most profound silence reigned everywhere; and but for the civilized pulling and snorting of our steamer, one could almost have fancied that we were the first pioneers clearing our way among that strange admixture of land and water.

On arriving at the fort, I was no less pleased. Everything here is in the most admirable order, the shell walks as clean and white as new table cloths—the grass of the smooth glacis green and velvety as the best Kept lawn—the guns, quarters, soldiers, all as spruce and polished as if they had been robbed up for our especial delectation.

We found Lieut.-Col. FRANK H. HITCHCOCK, of the Thirteenth Maine, quartered here, with a portion of his regiment. I am indebted to him and the other officers of his command for much hospitality during my stay. He has just conducted me over the fort, of which, of course, I am not permitted to say anything. Suffice it to say that it is a most perfect specimen of the kind, and that the guns are of the most approved pattern and heaviest calibre. Should the rebels ever attempt to run the gauntlet of this fort, they will find it a very hard nut to crack.

Of the men I have already spoken. They are now quartered in the fort, and are undergoing a course of instruction in the duties of artillerists. Their progress is said to be quite satisfactory. Their discipline is perfect. Their appearance and bearing are soldierly in the extreme. Their quarters are models of neatness and cleanliness. Their rations are ample in quantity and excellent in quality. Their hospital is a model of its kind. Their sick list is small. Their mortality has been very slight. Their contentment is complete. Their pride in their regiment is unbounded. Their confidence in their officers is unlimited. Their desire to meet the enemy in battle is intense. Their courage is undoubted. Their fidelity is unquestioned. Their capacity for becoming good soldiers is unsurpassed. Their chances for distinguishing themselves are only wanting.

Besides the regiment, there are here a number of contrabands, who are employed in various duties about the fort. Among them are a number of children, who are being taught in a school established for the purpose. Their progress is said to be quite satisfactory. Their discipline is perfect. Their appearance and bearing are soldierly in the extreme. Their quarters are models of neatness and cleanliness. Their rations are ample in quantity and excellent in quality. Their hospital is a model of its kind. Their sick list is small. Their mortality has been very slight. Their contentment is complete. Their pride in their regiment is unbounded. Their confidence in their officers is unlimited. Their desire to meet the enemy in battle is intense. Their courage is undoubted. Their fidelity is unquestioned. Their capacity for becoming good soldiers is unsurpassed. Their chances for distinguishing themselves are only wanting.

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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Progress of the Government Finance Measures.

Proposal to Tax Speculators in Gold.

Probable Reduction of the Duty on Foreign Paper.

THE CHARLESTON BLOCKADE.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 6, 1863.

THE FINANCES.

The House Committee of Ways and Means had informally under consideration to-day the Senate's amendments to the Finance bill. The Committee accept them all except the reduction of legal tenders. They will insist upon three hundred millions, but allow the Secretary to judge of the necessity of their issue.

The Senate Finance Committee and Secretary CHASE are in entire accord, now, relative to the Finance bill. The views of the House Committee of Ways and Means are also daily approaching nearer and nearer to those of the Senate.

TAX ON GOLD SPECULATORS.

The Finance Committee of the Senate and the Committee of Ways and Means, will probably agree in recommending a tax of at least one-eighth per cent. on all speculative transactions in gold.

GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATES RECOVERED.

Detective Officer CHRISTOPHER V. HOGAN, of the Washington Metropolitan Police, and long connected with the New-York Police, has succeeded in recovering the whole amount of Government Certificates stolen some weeks ago from the office of the United States Treasurer, and the morning returned them to Gen. STIMERS. The Certificates were each for $5,000, and the whole amount was $2,500,000. Officer HOGAN is hopeful in regard to the detection of the thieves.

THE DUTY ON PAPER.

The Finance Committee of the Senate, and the Ways and Means Committee of the House, have under consideration the subject of repealing or reducing the duty on paper, and will probably report by bill in a few days. Whatever doubts may have been in their minds before on this subject, Secretary CHASE's letter is believed to have removed. Senator ANTHONY to-day offered the following:

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on printing paper, and to report by bill or otherwise.

THE AFFAIR AT CHARLESTON.

It is understood here that our blockading fleet was driven from Charleston by the storm, and not by a superior force. The *Mercedita* had hauled in and anchored close to the shore, for shelter from the weather, when the rebel ram attacked her. If this is true, it thoroughly disposes of all doubts as to the portability of the blockade.

THE PRIZE CASES.

The Supreme Court had arguments in the prize cases on Tuesday last.

THE COAST-WISE TELEGRAPH.

The Senate Military Committee, at their meeting to-day, had under consideration the bill for a Coast-wise Cable from Fortress Monroe to New-Orleans. The Committee took upon it unfavorably, and will probably report adversely.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Senator COLLAMER has reported back the bill to amend the laws of the Post-office Department without change, and intends to move its consideration at the earliest practicable moment. The bill was prepared by Postmaster-General BLAIR.

WAR VESSELS FOR THE JAPANESE.

Secretary SEWARD, to-day, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, sent to the Senate copies of the correspondence and documents relating to money paid for the construction of war vessels for the Japanese Government. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE PROPOSED SHIP CANAL.

In the House to-day, Mr. OLIN, of New-York, made an able speech in favor of widening the Illinois and Michigan Canal. It is regarded by all as the best argument yet produced in favor of the measure. The tactics resorted to by the opponents of the bill defeated its passage to-day, but its friends are confident of carrying it to-morrow.

REGENT OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

In the Senate to-day, on motion of Mr. WILSON, a resolution was adopted expelling Hon. GIDEON D. BISSELL, one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and appointing in his stead Prof. AGASSIZ. BISSELL is now engaged in the rebellion.

TREATIES WITH THE INDIANS.

The Senate, in Executive session to-day, confirmed a number of unimportant Indian treaties.

No decision has been reached in regard to the military commissions before that body.

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM MISSOURI.

Senator KIRKWOOD, of Missouri, has just received the following telegram in regard to the contest in that State for the election of United States Senator for the short term:

JEFFERSON CITY, Thursday, Feb. 5.

GLOVER and SAMUEL withdrawn. BRODHEAD, 40; BROWN, 40; PRESTON, 46.

GEN. ROSECRANS.

Gen. ROSECRANS arrived here to-day, and has rooms at the National. Gen. WOOL, U. S. A., is at the same place.

NO PASSPORTS IN SPAIN.

The Spanish Minister here has received a royal decree from Madrid, announcing that passports from foreigners will not be required hereafter in traveling through the Spanish dominions.

MRS. LINCOLN.

Mrs. LINCOLN visited the Capitol to-day, and was present in the gallery of the House during the debate on the Confiscation bill.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

Gen. BURNSIDE arrived here to-day, to testify before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. His evidence will be given to-morrow.

DISPATCHES FROM THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY MORNING, Feb. 7, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27.—I. The following officers having been detailed in forwarding to the North stolen property belonging to the United States, are, by direction of the President, honorably dismissed the service:

Col. L. P. CHANDLER, Fourth New-York cavalry.

Surgeon T. M. RUSS, Twenty-seventh Connecticut Volunteers.

II. By direction of the President, Capt. J. F. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, is hereby dismissed the service for having been taken prisoner and paroled while struggling on the march, an offence which it was his duty, as an officer, to correct in others, instead of committing himself. By order of the Secretary of War.

E. THOMAS, Adjt.-Gen.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 6.

SHIPS-OF-WAR FOR THE JAPANESE.

The Senate, some time ago, called upon the President by resolution to inform them whether any commissioner, representative or agent of our Government has been engaged by the Japanese to contract for them ships-of-war. The reporter in this inquiry shows that our Minister, Mr. PRUYN, was requested by the Minister for Foreign Affairs to have built in the United States for that Government two steam sloops-of-war, twenty-four brass guns each, and one steam-gunboat, also with heavy guns. Mr. PRUYN says he was induced to take the order, hoping and expecting on his arrival home that the rebellion would be crushed, and that it would supply work to our manufactures. The Japanese, in addition, requested him to procure for them a rifling machine and field-battery of six guns. He ascertained from Gen. THADDEUS WARD to designate an agent without award, and he selected CHAS. H. LANDER, of Albany, as his associate. Of the $668,000 required for these objects, $200,000 were promptly paid. Mr. PRUYN says he has been highly flattered by the proofs of confidence given him by that Government.

Mr. SEWARD, under date of Jan. 17, writing to Mr. WARD, said, it was advisable, before proceeding in any way on the views of the Japanese, to consult the War and Navy Departments. In the course of the correspondence, Secretary WELLES remarks: It were better if the Japanese had appointed their own agents, his impression being adverse to having our Government or its representatives involved in these transactions. Otherwise he has no objection to this proposed measure, so far as the Navy Department is concerned.

Secretary STANTON replies to Mr. SEWARD's inquiries: "It does not rest with the War Department to grant or withhold any permission to have any war vessels built in this country for the Japanese. As to engines for them, it is found impossible to have them cast, or rapidly as the wants of our service demand, and hence military necessity forbids the execution of that part of the order."

Mr. SEWARD, June 20, writes to Mr. PRUYN: The necessities of our service will forbid a compliance with the orders of the Japanese Government so far as the construction of vessels is concerned, but the armament cannot at present be furnished, and our Minister is instructed to say to that Government that his views in the premises are entirely of an unofficial character.

THE LOST CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

The steps taken by the Secretary of the Treasury for the recovery of the certificates of indebtedness recently stolen from the office of the Treasury of the United States have been successful. All the certificates have been recovered, and are now in possession of the Government. They were in sums of $5,000 each, and amounted in all to $2,500,000, but being unfinished, and the Department having notified the public of the loss, the thief probably found it useless to offer them in the market.

NAVAL.

Commander T. M. BRASHER has been ordered to the port at the Navy-yard at Pensacola.

For Congressional Proceedings, see Second Page.

EXCITING TRAGEDY IN THE EIGHTH WARD

A Deserter Shot by a U. S. Officer and Almost Instantly Killed.

ARREST OF THE OFFICER.

A very exciting shooting affray occurred in the neighborhood of No. 101 Mercer-street, at 10½ o'clock last night, which resulted in the almost instant death of a soldier named JOSEPH DONNELLY, alias JOSEPH KEE.

The facts and circumstances of the affair, as we learn them through the courtesy of Capt. MOUTY, of the Eighth Precinct, are as follows:

Detective MICHAEL SHADY, a United States officer, appointed by and acting under the directions of Provost-Marshal DRAPER, of this City, while in the proper discharge of his duties, in arresting deserters, went into the public house above-named, and there found DONNELLY, the deserter. The official, it seems, was already aware of the fact that DONNELLY had deserted three times, and had twice been convicted and taken to Governor's Island each time for the same offence. Knowing that he was a confirmed deserter, and a man who had made it a practice for years to enlist in different regiments, securing the bounty and advance pay, and then deserting at the first favorable opportunity, the officer, upon seeing him, quietly stepped into the room, went boldly up to him, and, laying his hand upon his shoulder, said: "You are my prisoner, Sir;" whereupon DONNELLY assented to the declaration. Officer SHADY replied that he was Deputy Provost-Marshal, and fully authorized to arrest all deserters. After this, some words had passed between them, and DONNELLY seeing that SHADY was getting the best of him, made some way of escaping by the front door, suddenly turned from the yard into the rear, closely followed by the officer. The latter says that as soon as the two had reached the yard, DONNELLY made a desperate pass at him, which was so sudden and forcible that it knocked his pistol headed down. In the confusion that succeeded, the officer, for the former struck at DONNELLY, separating the rear part of No. 101 from that of No. 99. The effect sprang to his feet as soon as he could, drew his revolver, and shot as DONNELLY was on the top of the high board fence he fired at him. He fell on the other side, but from other persons was seen that he soon got up, and managed to get to the rear door of No. 99, where he entered by a back door. Before it could be brought to bear, however, he fell, and instantly expired.

Officer MCCONNON, of the Eighth Precinct, immediately arrested the United States officer, and took him to the Station-house, where he is detained to await the inquest, which will be held by Coroner WILSON at 10 o'clock this morning.

The pistol ball entered the back of the deceased under the left shoulder blade, and in its course pierced the heart. Deceased was about 26 years of age, and was well known in the Eighth Ward.

MONEY FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—Rev. E. MASSEY HAYNES, Chaplain of the 31st Regiment of New-York Volunteers (Duryee Zouaves), Col. CH. D. DODGE, arrived in this City last evening, with several thousand dollars, to be distributed to the families of the absent members of above regiment.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE INHERITORS OF WINDSOME. By MARTIN CAMPA B. M. L. A. Bureau school Boy. Text: MATTH e Beatitudes, 5:5.

A medical work which holds its ground with the profession for sixteen years, which has been translated into several foreign languages, and which has reached a sale of over 100,000 copies, is certainly worthy the attention of the public. Such a work is Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, which has just been issued in a new edition of 1,008 pages, devoted to an admirable exposition of the principles in the body of the work. There are two admirable features, each of which deserves special mention. The first is an appendix of 140 pages, devoted to an admirable treatise on Therapeutics. There is an Encyclopedia, Dictionary and Physiology, about one-fourth as many to Physiology, about one-fourth as many pages as the Medical Adviser, but each one of these subjects is treated with remarkable clearness and completeness, and the whole forms a most valuable addition to the work. The second feature is the illustrations, of which there are 300, and which are remarkably fine. Many of them are full page size, and all are of the highest order of excellence. Considered as a whole, the work is one which deserves a place in every household, and which will be found of the greatest value in time of sickness. Buffalo: World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, President.

THE NEW BOOK OF AUTHORS. Edited by Will M. Clemens. Philadelphia: The Literary Bureau. 1903. Pp. 400. Price, $1.

This is a book of interviews of about 100 well-known authors, and is a very interesting one. The interviews are not long, but they are full of good things, and the questions asked are such as to bring out the best that is in the author interviewed. The book is well printed and bound, and is a credit to the publishers. Those who desire to know more of the personal characteristics of the authors of the day will find this book a most valuable one. Philadelphia: The Literary Bureau.

THE CHRISTIAN'S SECRET OF A HAPPY LIFE. By the Rev. Hannah Whitall Smith. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. Pp. 256. Price, 75 cents.

This is a new edition of a book which has already had a very large sale, and which has been the means of bringing many to a knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus. The book is one which will be found helpful by all who read it in a true spirit of desire to learn the truth as it is in Jesus.

THE CHRISTIAN'S SECRET OF A HAPPY LIFE. By the Rev. Hannah Whitall Smith. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. Pp. 256. Price, 75 cents.

This is a new edition of a book which has already had a very large sale, and which has been the means of bringing many to a knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus. The book is one which will be found helpful by all who read it in a true spirit of desire to learn the truth as it is in Jesus.

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GENERAL MARKETS.

MONETARY AFFAIRS

The New-York Times. Saturday, February 7, 1863.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Army Correspondence—Frank Bywat for the Times—Gossip—Incidents—The Weather.

[From our Own Special Reporter.]
Friday, Jan. 31, 1863.

Arrangements are now being completed for re-organizing Sedgwick's old corps, which has been in the army again. Large orders are to be furnished by each brigade, and the fighting Division of Infantry will number 20,000 men. The soldiers have not been furnished with tents since leaving Hagerstown and vicinity.

An important correspondence has been received at headquarters during the week, of which there are a considerable number.

Last night was one of the coldest we have had the experience of in Virginia.

J.

Testimony for Fort Schuyler.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The regular Army Committee of the Christian Alliance are now engaged in an effort to obtain the needful funds of one cent, and two cent numbers at Fort Schuyler, by sending to their branch a collection of good books of history, etiquette, travel and art, the object being to let us a permanent library.

This place having been designated as a permanent Government Station, where particularly the conservative system, the seed of such an institution is sown. About 100 volumes have already been purchased. The Committee desire the further cooperation of the friends of this branch of effort. Address all communications and donations to

Lieutenant for the foregoing object may be sent to the Chairman, care of Messrs. John J. Merriman & Co., No. 60 Wall-street, New-York.

A. D. B. KETCHAM, Member Army Committee.

Dr. J. WALTER SCOTT, Chief Medical Physician to the New-York Medical Institute, No. 8 Union Square, may daily be consulted on the most common and complicated diseases, such as the usually considered incurable, Interesting Books—gift or plain—sent free.

FOOTE'S PATENT UMBRELLA LOCK STAND, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

THE LAST DAY has arrived at last. You wonder, doubtless, how you can find Miss RACHEL WARREN'S residence in Monroe. She will be married next Tuesday to Col. Ike Stebbins. She says that in the next public life, that is to come, there is to be a ladies' department, shortly to be the Upper Orbit of the heavens, with no Sun visible. Verily, Christ, they don't play for marble stakes, and have played the game with their own little hearts. May they always be happy, and may no one belay Cupid there to-day with the hope of seeing them hereafter. Now to Love.

HOPKINS'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Hopkins's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Hopkins & Tiffany's Finest Cupboard Iron—Safety, Strength, which cannot be defined—at No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

Mothers!

MOTHERS!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

Sore Throat.

Those afflicted with Coughs, Hoarseness, Irritation and Soreness of the Throat, will find nothing so effectious as a Throat Remedy use BROWN'S Bronchial Troches. Sold by all Druggists.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines have taken the first premium at the late State Fairs held in New-York, New-Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama and California, including every State fair where exhibited in 1862. Office, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Tarr Answer Free.

For all the sufferers of a premature or Consumptive, Indigestion, Bronchial and Liver Complaint. By this several method, you ask the best of the proprietors for medicine.

Removed to THE OFFICE OF MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup removed to No. 20 Dey-st., New-York. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, a safe, pleasant cure-trade, and for past prices for sale by all druggists.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND MOST CHEAPEST AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

THE GREAT HAIR DYE.

CASWELL, HAZARD & CO. the only genuine, reliable and perfect Dye; produces instantaneously a superb Black or natural Brown, without injury to the hair or skin, leaves the hair soft and beautiful, remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and defies detection. Sold and applied at WM. EVERDELL'S Wig Factory, No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

Manufactory at Hoboken.

Ladies of Delicate Constitution will Improve their health and permanently relieve by those under the treatment of Dr. Lightbill. Office and residence 218 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Dr. L. has no connection with any other office in this city.

CELEBRATED HORACE WATERS. In all the great varieties of instruments manufactured by this old house will find the choicest, most perfect and reliable. Prices as low as consistent with first-class workmanship. Warerooms, No. 333 Broadway.

ORELEBRATED HORACE WATERS' PIANOS. Its regulating properties are unequaled, and as a warranty for five years, and the privilege of exchanging if not entirely satisfactory after three months' trial. For the many improvements which have originated with this house, and which have contributed so much to the development of excellence in the Piano-Forte, and also for the moderate prices at which instruments of such perfection can be had, see HORACE WATERS' Warerooms, No. 333 Broadway.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are recommended by the most eminent physicians as the best remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Nervous System, where there is a want of tone or action in the system. Sold by druggists generally. Depot, No. 60 Broadway.

Diseases of the Nervous System Resulting, Unfortunately, in Secret or SEXUAL DISEASES, treated with success by the Physicians of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION. Consultation by letter or personally, free of charge. Address Dr. J. B. HOUGHTON, Secretary, box 1,578, Philadelphia.

The Science of Life; or, Self-Preservation. Price only 25 cents. A lecture on the cause, prevention and permanent cure of Nervousness, Lassitude, Lack of Confidence, Dyspepsia, Impediments to Marriage, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental Incapacity, Impurities of the Blood, and Skin Diseases. A standard medical work, containing 300 pages, bound in beautiful French cloth, gilt, full gilt, only $1. Sent by mail to any address, secure from observation, on receipt of price or postage stamps to the amount. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth-st., Philadelphia, Pa., an Institution established for the relief of the afflicted, and for the suppression of Quackery.

Dr. J. BOYNTON, Surgeon Dentist, No. 5 Bond-st., New-York. Artificial Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver, Platina, Vulcanite and Continuous Gum Base. Teeth filled and extracted. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Messrs. de Lorain are Improved Clip Pinpoint Pens—fit for any hand. Sold by all Stationers. Depot, 112 Fulton-st. Agents, ROBERT OWEN, No. 112 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Diseased Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured without pain by Dr. LACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 289 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class C—Feb. 6, 1863.
51, 32, 20, 1, 45, 54, 23, 11, 46, 62, 6, 12, 65, 58.

Kentucky, Class G—Feb. 6, 1863.
11, 77, 71, 73, 18, 21, 54, 44, 47, 12, 42, 20, 69.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S Advertisement on eighth page.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES.
Of Chemical Finish, Soft, Smooth, Seamless, &c.
NURSERY AND HOSPITAL SHEETING.
INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY.
AND RUBBER GOODS
Of every description manufactured and sold by
GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE MFG. CO.
No. 205 Broadway.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE HOME BUILDING, No. 135 BROADWAY.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

DR. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P. M., at his residence, No. 24 St. Mark's-place. Patients will not be received except during the regular office hours, unless in cases of unusual severity and special importance. Parties residing at a distance are hereby informed that a personal examination is requisite in every case before appropriate treatment can be instituted.

Dr. Lighthill's recent work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness—Its Causes and Treatment," may be purchased of Carleton, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, or of the respectable Stockholder. Price $1.

NEW TESTIMONIALS.

No. 15 Bay-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1863.

Dr. E. B. Lighthill—Dear Sir: It is with the greatest feelings toward you, and hoping to do service to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the additional testimonial of

To whom it may concern: I am personally acquainted with the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in a case of Deafness from disease, and cheerfully recommend it to the afflicted, which would be pleased to give further information on application.

T. D. W. WEEDEN,
Of 377 Canal ——.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,
New-York, Feb. 7, 1862.

I have pleasure in testifying to the skill and kind attention of Dr. Lighthill. Who has relieved my child of a troublesome deafness of long standing, brought on by a severe cold. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries made by persons seeking information at my address as above.

ROBERT CLIVE, Book-Keeper.

I gladly, my wife under the care of Dr. Lighthill for deafness in one ear, of about three years' standing, for which she had previously sought advice in vain. We have no pains in procuring our patients. We consider ourselves that Dr. Lighthill is a gentleman of skill, and will be an acquisition to the profession in this city.

Dr. W. S. Chilton, Professor of the Ninth Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective specific and restorative I have ever used."

The following is what the Hon. Horace Greeley says:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4, 1862.

MESSRS. P. H. DRAKE & CO.: Please send me twelve dozen Plantation Bitters. They are much liked by the guests of our house.

Respectfully yours, HORACE GREELEY.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS
Restore Health to the Sick,
Restore Vitality to the Weak,
Restore Vigor to the Nervous,
Restore Color to the Pale,
Restore Strength to the Feeble,
Restore Appetite to the Dyspeptic,
Restore Life to the Dying.

Loss of Appetite, Nervous Headache, Dizziness, Sinking Weakness, Mental Despondency, &c.

It has no alcohol, but those who try to "sell" it will prevent others. It requires faith to cure patients. Unbelief nullifies everything. All the virtue of

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS

is imparted to those who use it. Thousands of the most eminent men in the country will testify to their virtues.

That all persons may judge of its efficacy, we publish a few names of the medical men in its composition:

HALSEY RAND—Celebrated for over two hundred years in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Worms, &c. Well known and used in Europe by the Count Rumford, of the Viceroy of Egypt, by the Count Romanzoff, and by the Empress of Russia, as well as many others, and only circulated by a disappointed rival for our destruction. We always admired the Count's energy and ready wit, and such exhibitions of temper in handling disgusted honest men and ready men. If any friend will but take a bottle S. T. 1860, I do will lose his malevolent feeling. PLANTATION BITTERS are a great thing—the manufacturer.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New-York.

To the public we would say, we have personally the best cold water preparation known in the world. We spare no pains in procuring our materials. We guarantee everybody that it is composed of P. H. DRAKE & CO. against fermentation, &c. It is a certain cure for

Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervousness,
Affections, Skin Diseases, Dizziness,
Loss of Appetite, Nervous Headache,
Sinking Weakness, Mental Despondency, &c.

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Restore Vitality to the Weak,
Restore Vigor to the Nervous,
Restore Color to the Pale,
Restore Strength to the Feeble,
Restore Appetite to the Dyspeptic,
Restore Life to the Dying.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

J. C. RUSHTON'S
CELEBRATED
CAMPHOR ICE
WITH
GLYCERINE.

For chapped hands, face, lips, sore nipples, &c. Sold and prepared by

J. CRESSENT RUSHTON,
Chemist and Druggist,
No. 417 BROADWAY,
Corner Canal-st.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, &c.—Certain and immediate cure—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Sold and applied to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price 25 cents. Sold by Druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of the price.

HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, N. Y.

SPERLING'S AMBROSIA

FOR THE HAIR.

THE AMBROSIA is a delightful and effective preparation for the hair, and highly beautifies it, causing it to grow luxuriantly. It will restore the hair to gray hair, and is now, thanks to preservation, also to baldness as well as any one. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 277 Canal-st., New-York.

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A GRAND MEETING of the Republicans of the Fourteenth Ward will be held at the Cooper Institute, on THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices to be voted for at the ensuing election:

For Assembly—
JOHN KNOX.
For Aldermen—
Edward A. Willoughby, Henry Hinchliffe.
For Delegates to Central Committee—
John Pine, Charles Ellicott,
C. C. Hazewell, Peter B. Bulkley.
For Assessor—
Alexander Hamilton.
For Collector—
Peter Mitchell.
For Constables—
First District—Thomas Foley.
Second District—Thomas Hughes.
Third District—Charles Bachmann.
Fourth District—Henry Richter.
Fifth District—Jacob Koch.
Sixth District—Robert Ackerman.
Seventh District—Robert Ackerman.
Eighth District—Robert Ackerman.
For Inspectors—
First District—Thomas Foley.
Second District—Thomas Hughes.
Third District—Charles Bachmann.
Fourth District—Henry Richter.
Fifth District—Jacob Koch.
Sixth District—Robert Ackerman.
Seventh District—Robert Ackerman.
Eighth District—Robert Ackerman.
For Investigating Committee—
William Green, William Pendleton,
John M. Bermingham, George Washington.
Ward Committee—
Edward A. Willoughby, Henry Hinchliffe,
John Pine, Charles Ellicott,
C. C. Hazewell, Peter B. Bulkley.
Assembly Committee—
John Knox.
Aldermanic Committee—
Edward A. Willoughby, Henry Hinchliffe.
Assessor's Committee—
Alexander Hamilton.
Collector's Committee—
Peter Mitchell.
Constables' Committee—
First District—Thomas Foley.
Second District—Thomas Hughes.
Third District—Charles Bachmann.
Fourth District—Henry Richter.
Fifth District—Jacob Koch.
Sixth District—Robert Ackerman.
Seventh District—Robert Ackerman.
Eighth District—Robert Ackerman.
Inspectors' Committee—
First District—Thomas Foley.
Second District—Thomas Hughes.
Third District—Charles Bachmann.
Fourth District—Henry Richter.
Fifth District—Jacob Koch.
Sixth District—Robert Ackerman.
Seventh District—Robert Ackerman.
Eighth District—Robert Ackerman.
Investigating Committee—
William Green, William Pendleton,
John M. Bermingham, George Washington.
By order of the Executive Committee.
JOHN KNOX, Chairman.
EDWARD A. WILLOUGHBY, Secretary.

DAILY JOURNAL OFFICE, HAVANA, Dec. 31, 1862.

Dr. LIGHTHILL: I am happy to testify to the wonderful success of your treatment in my case of total deafness (discharge from the ears) caused by scarlet fever and very considerable, and encouraging. This deafness was of nine years' standing, and entirely disappointed.

J. W. SCHOOF, Local Editor
of the Journal.

No. 45 Fifth-st., New-York, June 28, 1862.

Dr. LIGHTHILL—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in testifying to your remarkable skill and kindness and success in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf accompanied by discharges from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one. Although it is about two years since you discharged her, I have not thought necessary to send you this testimonial before, as I wished to be sure that the cure was complete. Your cure has been complete in every respect, and I feel grateful to you for it.

D. BIGGS, No. 129 East Third-st.

Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, April 1, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I take much pleasure in testifying to the professional skill exhibited by you in your treatment of a case of severe inflammation of the internal ear with which I have lately been afflicted. Upon coming under your charge I was immediately relieved and speedily cured of a most aggravated complaint, which several physicians had previously sought to relieve.

As I am somewhat of a stranger in the City, I would add that you are at liberty to communicate my name, if necessary, by reference to my residence, No. 7 W. Street, President of the Chemical National Bank of New-York, and to Mr. Russell Clerc, of the Western Transportation Company, No. 1 Coenties-slip.

With much esteem, I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRED. M. HANKS.

To Dr. Lighthill, No. 24 St. Mark's-place, New-York.

☞ Further reference to parties of the highest respectability, residing here and elsewhere, on testimonials.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG.

From the Journal of Commerce.

RECENT NEWS FOR THE DEAF.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's Air Passage Remodeler and Regulator, a gigantic substitute, we believe, recently died in Paris, leaving Dr. Von Eisenberg, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, and will be on exhibition at the Dr.'s office, No. 49 Broadway, another door previous to the one. This instrument is constructed expressly for the relief of deafness, noises in the head, and all diseases of the ear. The

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDENDS

TO LET.

FARMS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

HELP WANTED.

COUNTRY BOARDING.

BOARDING AND ROOMS.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

DANCING.

MUSICAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LECTURES.

INSTRUCTION.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

DRY GOODS.

TEACHERS.

AUCTION SALES.

HOUSES AND CARRIAGES.

EDUCATIONAL.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

STATIONERY.

LOST AND FOUND.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

UNDERTAKERS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROPOSALS.

SAVINGS BANKS.

RAILROADS.

STEAMBOATS.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

DENTISTS.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

No Definite News Regarding the Movements of the French.

Martial Law Being Strictly Enforced.

Execution of a Mexican at Vera Cruz.

The *Diario de la Marina*, of Havana, of the 28th ult., received by the steamer *Kanawha* last evening, gives the following as the latest intelligence from Mexico:

By the steamer *Mejico* we have received files of the *Vera Cruzano* up to the 16th, brought to Santiago de Cuba by the French mail steamer *Louisiana*. We publish the most interesting news that is found in our contemporary.

VERA CRUZ, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1863.

M. DE SALIGNY has been appointed Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

GEN. MEJIA defeated Gen. DOBLADO, taking from him $400,000 and a large number of muskets, which, by some parties, are raised to a fabulous amount, and which, we believe, consist of about two or three thousand. MEJIA was in pursuit of DOBLADO.

VERA CRUZ, Friday, Jan. 16.

Important news is momentarily expected by the steam Orizaba, dated the 5th inst. According to this they say that affairs progress well, and the news from the interior is pretty favorable with respect to the operations of our colleagues.

After the defeat that Gen. MEJIA gave Gen. ROMASANTY, in San Jose Corazviejas, taking from him the arms and money that he was conducting, he surprised Gen. DOBLADO between Celaya and Salamanca, taking from him likewise all his artillery and pursuing him as far as Guanajuato. These operations, as they are here transmitted to us, have resulted in uniting Semma (guerrilla chiefs of Jalisco) being able to join MEJIA; and soon upon Mexico, whilst operations are carried on at Puebla, where much resistance is not expected, because they have nothing more to care about there, nor in the capital. They have destroyed everything (there is no more money, and their safety is in dispersing and flight.

Gen. DORIA arrived at Quechula, where CARBAJAL CUELLAR and HARO had destroyed the grinding-stones of the four mills, who, with their 1,500 horsemen, left the night before the arrival of Gen. DORIA, in the direction of Puebla. The four mills have been repaired. All the towns are arming, resolved to defend themselves without assistance against every robber and incendiary who may try to destroy them.

More than eighty persons, it is said, have been banished from Mexico to Morelia, on account of the contributions which they imposed of $50,000 monthly, divided among certain persons, of whom some are those banished.

About six o'clock yesterday morning, a strong north wind began to blow, which will prevent the arrival of the steamers that bring the rest of the inhabitants of Tampico, (about six hundred of whom arrived the day before yesterday,) who emigrate because GARZA, on hearing of the evacuation of that city and port, pounced upon it, which he imposed the penalty of death upon all those who, by any means, on this occasion, have taken office or armed themselves to take care of the city. It is said that as many as seven unfortunate persons have been hung by him, whom he took away on retiring from Tampico for the country or the interior of the republic.

The *Diario de Santiago de Cuba* publishes, in its issue of the 23d, the following letter of the 18th, which its correspondent at Vera Cruz addresses to it:

"The reserve which is observable in the newspapers, the fear of these writing intelligence, and, above all, the want of communications with the interior, are the reasons that prevent me from fulfilling the duties with which you favored me, with the exactness, and to the extent that I should desire, so that the *Diario* might offer to its readers a truthful picture of what is passing in this unfortunate Republic. The partiality of the *Veracruzano* makes me always doubtful about the news that it gives, and I try to learn by private conversation what is passing, and with the greatest difficulty in any information obtained, for the fear of Martinique is rapidly extending itself among the people disposed to be politicians.

Things are in a bad state here, and from the interior we have no true intelligence which can inform us rightly of the state of the question. It is known that the French were at Puente, on the road from Jalapa to Puebla, and at San Agustin del Palmar, by way of Orizaba. Of Puebla, the two pieces of information is thirty leagues distant from Puebla, and the latter twenty-five.

It appears that there have been battles with the guerrillas who have been rather troublesome to the French.

A regular number of troops marched out of Puebla for the purpose of fighting the latter, and mention is even made of an action which the Mexicans call a victory, and it is said that there were great losses on the side of the French. But all this is vague news, for as I told you before, there is no communication with the interior from its having been most vigorously forbidden by JUAREZ, and away that it unfavorable to the French is not published. The disaffected do not dare to whisper, though fear of making a forced voyage to the French Antilles.

In November, there was, as you know, an expedition of 3,000 men to Tampico, for the purpose of bringing back mules, but there are very few. The troops have returned, and only a garrison has been left at the bar. By the leaving of the French, those of the insurgent party who joined them, and themselves in the greatest security, fearing the vengeance of those of JUAREZ's party, and many have received to come to this city.

Wagons and mules have arrived from New-York, and by this means sufficient trains have been completed to be able to go to Orizaba and Puebla.

The *Redactor* of Santiago de Cuba contains the following:

"The troops of Miñon intended for the siege of Puebla were on the way to Orizaba.

The troops of Jalapa were to be united with the forces of Orizaba, four leagues before arriving at Puebla.

The English company, to whom had been granted the concession to build a railroad for uniting Vera Cruz with the Puebla, having presented their claim to the French Government, the latter had done no more than modify some places as far as Orizaba, granting to the above-named company its lawful rights, placing at its disposition the material that has been brought from the United States, as well as that which is expected from France; and moreover allowing them 150,000 francs per month until the company can dispose of sufficient to go to Mexico."

MEJIA was in pursuit of DOBLADO, whom death had been announced at Vera Cruz, but as it appears without foundation.

The *Louisiana* brings sixty-four passengers, five for this city and the rest for France. There was on board Mr. TOUSSENT, one of the French agents commissioned to go to Mexico to confer with JUAREZ, at the beginning of the expedition."

Admiral LE GRAVIERE was not far from Tampico.

The small pox, it appears, has not made any progress, of consideration, and the *Veracruzano* says respecting it: "However, neither the authorities nor the heads of families ought, in our opinion, to neglect, each one in his province, through too much confidence in its sbating, because it is not impossible that the malady may yet gain strength, which may God forbid."

ESTABLISHMENT OF FRENCH COURTS MARTIAL.

In the *Diario* of the 26th we find the following:

By the French steamer-of-war *Ardeche*, which left Vera Cruz on the 21th and entered to-day in our port, we have received two numbers of the *Veracruzano*, dated the 19th and 22d. We publish, in consequence, two official documents from the Minister of our co-

[illegible] Commander-in-Chief of the French Army, of the 15th inst., there was put to Death in the fortress of Ulua the sentence of death for the Court-martial against SAMUEL BARRIOS and JUAN PAGO, accused

[illegible] Vera Cruz, Jan. 20.

Sub-Prefecture of the District of Vera Cruz.—The Prefect of the District has addressed a communication of yesterday, 20th, to the subscriber as follows:

This Prefecture has to-day received the following communication, which, being translated, says: Mr. Prefect: I have the honor to transmit you a circular from the Commander-in-Chief of the French forces, which I beg of you to have it translated into Spanish, and to take the necessary steps that may conduce to giving it the greatest possible publicity.

Circular.—In conformity with the French code of military law, every individual, according as the case or decision of [illegible] of France, carrying, favoring with the arms or revolt, [illegible] rebellion, raising against a French soldier, taking away, stealing or hiding military effects, money, or anything that belongs either to the State or to the army, or to any corps, or to any one in consequence of the efforts of the enemy of the army, will be made to appear before a French Court-martial, if whatever motive he may be, or has or you to cause these regulations to come to the knowledge of the inhabitants. Headquarters at Orizaba, Jan. 5, 1863. [illegible] Forey, Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Prefect, please to transmit the foregoing to the highest consideration.

J. DURAND ST. ARNAUD.

Vera Cruz, Jan. 17, 1863.

Mr. Prefect of the District of Vera Cruz.—I communicate the present to your honor for your information, and to the end that it may be published in the official paper, making it known to the inhabitants of the towns that are under your jurisdiction. The which is now published for the knowledge of the inhabitants of the district.

Vera Cruz, Jan. 20, 1863. O. HERRERA.

A MEXICAN EXECUTION.

Vera Cruz, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1863.

In compliance with the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the French Army, on the 15th inst., there was put to Death in the fortress of Ulua the sentence of death for the Court-martial against SAMUEL BARRIOS and JUAN PAGO, accused

[illegible] Vera Cruz, Jan. 20.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

No Further News of the Florida—A Foolish Story About Admiral Wilkes—The Affair with the Spanish War Steamer Fernando de Asturias—The Latest Mexican Advices—The Spanish Government and Slavery, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1863.

We have had no further news here about the doings of the *Florida*, nor of the doings of Admiral WILKES, who went out in pursuit of the Confederate pirate, as I mentioned in a former letter. A ridiculous story was spread here with respect to WILKES, which, I believe, has no foundation. It was that, in his departure he had chased a Confederate vessel outside of Cuban waters, and that a Spanish war steamer, which was in the vicinity, seeing this, fired at the United States steamer to warn her to desist, but that this notice not being heeded, the Spanish steamer fired two balls at the United States steamer, upon which she desisted from any further pursuit. This I believe to be all nonsense, and only one of the ridiculous tales which the *do-nothing* inhabitants of this luxurious city are so disposed to invent for the evening amusement of themselves and company in their nightly [illegible].

The facts of the case are as follows, and we give them as translated from the columns of the *Diario*, by which it will be seen that the affair, which was not so belligerent as by some it was pretended to be, did not take place near off with Admiral WILKES, but here at the mouth of the harbor. The following is the account as given by the *Diario de la Marina*:

"Reports, more or less contradictory, having been put in circulation about an incident that occurred between the Spanish screw steamer *Princesa de Asturias* and a National vessel a few days ago, we have endeavored to obtain information of all possible exactness about the circumstance, and have succeeded in making out that in effect on the 23d ult., the above-named Spanish steamer, while cruising about, observed on midday an American war-steamer, with three masts, which must have been the *Oneida*, and which was lying off the mouth of the harbor of Havana. The Captain of the *Princesa* then directed himself toward the steamer with the intention of intimating to it that according to the laws of neutrality and the freedom of the territorial waters, it could not remain in that spot, but must either enter the harbor or put out to sea. At this moment there came out the small sail steamer of Key West, *Kensay*, which directed itself with full steam to the Federal steamer, with the evident object of communicating some news to it; this it succeeded in doing before the *Princesa* could come up in time to prevent it, the Federal steamer entering the harbor, and the small sail steamer continuing on her voyage with the utmost velocity.

The Captain of the *Princesa* then proceeded in pursuit of the *Kensay*, and as they latter continued on her way he had to fire two shots by land, and twice afterward with it, which obliged it to turn and keep alongside of the Spanish vessel, in the Commander of which the Captain of the *Kensay* made his excuses, saying that he had not observed the signals that had been made to him. After this the *Kensay* entered the harbor, which it left again later.

From the above particulars that we have been able to acquire with respect to this circumstance, in which the conduct of the commander of the Spanish steamer is fully justified in not permitting that in the territorial limits of our waters, and at the mouth of our ports, there should be practiced by the vessels of war of another nation any other action except that of freely entering and going out of them. Moreover, in the present case, and in conformity with the laws of neutrality, declared by the Government of Her Majesty between the belligerents of North and South America, it is not permitted that, inside the maritime limits, intelligence should be communicated that may be prejudicial to either of the two contending parties."

From Mexico the news is very striking. The only intelligence received, in addition to that already given, being what has been brought by the French transport *Ardeche*, and which is contained in the following communication addressed to the *Diario*:

Little or no news can I communicate to-day to you, because we have nothing recent from the interior; it may be said that we are living in *limbo*. However, we know that all is going on with prudence. Gen. FOREY continued on the 5th at Orizaba one from there they say, that he will not leave until there arrive the reinforcement of 10,000 men which he has asked for from the Republic. With this force he will form his reserve corps to cover the road that he is going to pass over, and with what he has (some 30,000 men) he will attack Puebla, which is well fortified and eager, they say, to come to blows with the French, of whom they have not all fear.

Communication continues interrupted and the convoy only leave Orizaba and go there well guarded.

The cities of Tampico and Jalapa have been abandoned by the Frenchforces who afforded there safety and protection. Those who thought that they would continue enjoying these benefits have had to leave those places, and the steamer that takes this letter brought from Tampico more than 500 emigrants. The authorities of Jurisdiction of Nor-county have now hanging those who offered servitude to the French. How horrible!

An event occurred yesterday, at San Juan de los Remedios, which caused much sensation in that place. It appears that a colored man, who had been sentenced to death, was conducted to the scaffold with the usual formalities, but when hirited the execution could not take place, on account of some disarrangement in the instrument of punishment—the *garote*. The unfortunate victim had to be taken back, when, in consequence of what had occurred, the corporation sent a memorial to the Captain-General to pardon the culprit, which favor was granted, until the will of the Government at home should be made known.

A rather important step on the subject of Slavery has been taken by the Spanish Government. An order has been published in the official *Gazette*, dated Madrid, Dec. 11, 1862, by which it is decreed that slaves going with their masters to the United States North, or to any free country, become thereby free, the same as if they had gone to Spain.

The weather here is extremely cold, the thermometer having been as low as 56°, an unparalleled severity for this favored climate; in consequence, the inhabitants are all wrapped up in cloaks and great coats, and blankets and all such things are in great request of a night. LARA.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1863.

Our latest dates from Vera Cruz are to the 26th by the French steamer of war *Ardeche*, and previous to those up to the 17th ult. Santiago de Cuba. There is nothing in the Mexican news to communicate to you save vague rumors, so vague, in fact, that I do not record them.

The French have executed two of their prisoners for having poisoned, or attempting to poison, some French officers.

All seems quiet in a military view.

The siege trains are still in Vera Cruz, without which, even the French do not hope to take Puebla.

The small pox is abating, though the hospital built for that class of patients is nearly full.

I have heard nothing reliable, since my last, from either the *Florida* or *Alabama*. The rumor most worthy of credit is, that the latter received four shots from the *Hatteras*, and that she carried the prisoners from that vessel to Kingston, or rather to Port Royal, (to the arsenal,) where she is to undergo repairs, which will detain her three days, at least. I trust that the many vessels in search of her may find her, and there is some probability now that they will.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 6.

Mr. POLGER reported favorably the bill to regulate the sale of hay and straw in New-York and Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. LOW—To enable qualified voters of the State, in the service of the United States, to vote in certain elections.

By Mr. LITTLE—To regulate imprisonment in the State of United States convicts.

By Mr. HARRIS—To increase the powers of Notaries Public.

On motion of Mr. FOLGER, the resolutions in favor of President LINCOLN'S Emancipation Proclamation were made the special order for Thursday evening.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

To amend the Banking law relative to the number of Directors necessary to form a quorum.

To authorize the dissolution of moneyed or banking corporations in relation to the collection of assessments.

The bill relative to the liabilities of stockholders in banking corporations was taken up.

The bill provides that the stock of failures of the banks the stockholders shall be liable to assessments up to the full amount of the stock, if necessary, to meet the liabilities.

Mr. FOLGER, the same bill was introduced last year. He had opposed it then and should continue his opposition. He moved that the clause which rendered the operation of the act most onerous upon the stockholders residing in our own State be stricken out.

Motion carried.

Progress was then reported on the bill.

Mr. FISHER reported a bill appointing a Receiver General for the Trust Funds of the State.

Mr. FISHER introduced a series of resolutions to amend the Constitution, giving power to the Governor and Senate to appoint five Commissioners of Appeals, with the same compensation as Judges of said Court, to hear and determine, with the same force and effect as the Court, all appeals pending in the Court which may be transferred to them by said Court. Laid over.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 6.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. DIBBLE—To incorporate the Female Academy of Visitation, Brooklyn.

By Mr. TALMAN—To give the defendant in criminal trials the closing argument.

By Mr. LAWRENCE—To increase the powers of Notaries Public in New-York and Kings County.

By Mr. PIERCE—To prohibit banks of the State from selling or disposing of any specie above par during the time they suspend specie payments; making void all contracts for the sale or purchase of specie; and prohibiting loans on specie, under a forfeit of the said charter.

By Mr. MCLEAN—To facilitate the closing up of insolvent and dissolved mutual insurance companies.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

FRED. DOUGLASS ON THE PROCLAMATION

He Pronounces It a Mighty Event for the Colored Race, the Nation and the World.

A large and respectable audience collected at Cooper Institute to hear FREDERICK DOUGLASS' views on the Proclamation.

Mr. DOUGLASS was introduced by Rev. H. H. GARNET, and spoke substantially as follows: He had come to talk to them of the greatest event of the century—of our whole history. That event was the fact that since the first day of January there had not been a slave in any State recognized as in rebellion against the Government, and that any slave had now the right to defend himself against the slaveholder as against a common robber. (Applause.) Assuming that the Proclamation of the President would be made good, it was impossible to conceive of a greater overturning by any nation, than would be necessitated. He hailed the Proclamation with joy, notwithstanding all that could be said against it. Our Star Spangled Banner now has a meaning. It affords shelter to all nations and all colors. We stood here not only as colored men, but as colored Americans, as fellow-citizens. The Attorney-General had announced that color is no disqualification of citizenship in the United States. (Applause.) We are all liberated—the black and the white—and the army is authorized to strike with all its might, even if it does hurt somebody. (Laughter and applause.) Mr. LINCOLN has dared to apply the old truth of human liberty to this time. He has dared to declare the truth of the Declaration of Independence. If he acted in that truth will carry us through the struggle through which we are passing. (Applause.) As one who had been a slave, and bore upon his person the marks of slavery, it was but natural that he should look to the Proclamation as a colored man. It was not only a mighty event for the business and for the nation, but for the cause of truth throughout the world. Its advent would be hailed with Catholic emancipation, with the British Reform Bill, with the abolition of the corn laws, the emancipation of 20,000,000 of Russian serfs, (applause,) and with every great event of history of a similar character. Though wrung out by the stern dictates of military necessity, it was in reality a moral necessity. We had been fighting the rebels with our soft white hands, and kept back our iron black hands. (Applause.)

The Proclamation changed the conflict of gunpowder and truth with popular error. Truth could afford to be in the minority as one to a thousand. Good old JOHN BROWN (applause) was a madman two years ago, now the whole nation is as mad as he. (Applause.) Every honest soldier who marches into Virginia goes there to carry out the object that led JOHN BROWN to Harper's Ferry. (Applause.) But little hope would there be for this world of ours, with all its woes and villainies, if there were not in man a principle which enables him to accept the truth. Naturally men are desirous to do right, and to hold to the truth as against error. One of the peculiarities of our time is that the parties who cry for free speech, have changed places. The men who used to mob the Abolitionists are now in favor of the largest liberty of free speech. He would put himself on the record as saying that they had the right of the argument. If a man is so low as to spit on the grave of his mother, or so vile as to cheer for JEFF DAVIS, let him do it, and do not lock him up for it. (Applause.) He believed with JEFFERSON, that error is harmless so long as reason is left free to combat it. But to tolerate error is dangerous. Had the North been as faithful to all parts of the Constitution as to one—had we secured free speech as readily as we sought out our Pro-Slavery dullards—had we protected the Anti-Slavery lecturer as we hunted the fleeing bondsmen, we should have prevented the disaster that has come upon us. (Applause.) The dream and delusion of this hour is to restore the country as it was. To restore it is not possible. To go on as we were, is to come back where we are. If we could restore the South as it was before, it would only bring us a worse civil war in the future. (Applause.) The conflict must go on till truth is slain on the field, or error is extirpated. (Applause.) He would welcome peace if we could have the right to bring Slavery under the law; free the slaves peacefully, and thus destroy the cause of the rebellion in Slavery, which is against nature; but even if they should succeed, and should have a compromise, one of the old compromises, by which the South gain everything and the North nothing, (laughter and applause)—truth must triumph over it; the [illegible] of the [illegible] would be unfitted for men who were what might be called finished, and could be fanned in. (Laughter.) These men were our Old Hunkers, who regarded all progress as a disturber. But in spite of them the world moves. Less than a hundred years ago, the people of the west coast of Ireland are said to have harnessed their horses to the plough by their tails. (Laughter.) So Patrick having banished the toad, it would leave those who objected to it to "kick tail." (Applause.) The time had been when a learned divine thought it necessary to write a book to show that it was not a sin to baptize a negro. (Laughter.) We had made some progress since then. After all the oppressions of the Jews, the nations of Europe had to consult Jew Rothschilds before they could go to war. Jews had come up, and Rothschilds would come up, by-and-bye. Only twenty years ago Mr. LLOYD GARRISON had been mobbed in Boston. But truth had progressed since then. Humor could call names and threaten death, but it could not prevent. Brass could not stalk into the Senate in Rhode Island [illegible] but the argument stood yet. (Applause.)

Mr. DOUGLASS spoke of the violations of free speech in the South, quoting the opinions of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON, FRANKLIN, and the fathers of '87, in opposition to Slavery, showing that no discussion is allowed in the South; that the Press, the pulpit, the State, literature and learning and religion at the South, were bribed by the friends of Slavery to defend the institution. He surveyed the city for those at the South who had suffered from the war, because they had been misled. They had been taught that Christ walked among Slavery and approved it, and that humbling slaves was simply following apostolic example, and that the Fugitive Slave law was only a second Epistle of Paul to Philemon. (Laughter.) If the slaveholders were with us, they might be in favor of Slavery, our Doctors of Divinity would tell them that Slavery was of Divine Appointment. The North has rather encouraged the Southern slaveholder to believe that he is better than we. We have nursed this idea that is cutting our throats.

In Baltimore we have lived. Every pulpit was open to slaveholders at the time the General Assembly met there—the city survived it. (Laughter and applause.) Dr. THORNWELL, of South Carolina, whose hands were dripping with the blood of the slave, could be well received, but GERRIT SMITH had not a pulpit opened to him. He believed that this change of sentiment with regard to Slavery was caused by the fact that Slavery was about to be hurled from its white man. (Applause.) If he had any doubt of our success, it was not on account of our own inferiority, for we were superior to the South in every way, but because the North failed to recognize fully the rights of the black man. (Applause.) It was fortunate that the Abolitionists did not see the end from the beginning, could they have seen the army of a million of men confronting each other, and the rivers red with blood they might have shrunk from the responsibility, and have postponed the slack. The enemies of freedom, who worshipped at MAMMON'S altar, knew that this end would come. The South was declared and encouraged by what was said of her by leading men of the North; men who cried for the Union and Slavery, and not of justice and humanity, said "exactly them."

Mr. DOUGLASS dwelt upon the salient labors of the Abolitionists, and the terrible outrages upon free speech, as guaranteed by the Constitution, of which the South had been guilty. He thought the war, costly as it was, would not be too costly if it secured universal liberty. If it elevated labor and made us get rid of the idea that to degrade the black is to elevate the white. It was from Slavery that arose the expressions "mudsills," "white trash," &c., and Gen. BURNSIDE—(applause)—had made the discovery that the rebellion was a war of the rich against the poor. He admitted that the Proclamation should have contained all the negro, and have liberated slaves in [illegible] the States, but he defended it from the charge of being only a paper proclamation. So were the Declaration, and the Magna Charter and the Constitution paper proclamations. But how it takes the power of proclamation from, and wrest out of it? (Applause.) He believed with JEFFERSON, that the negro would yet have his opportunity to be a soldier. He had faith in the virtue of the North, but none in the villainy of the South. (Laughter and applause.) JEFF. DAVIS would yet, at the [illegible] of employing negro soldiers.

For himself, he had felt bitter, and had resented the lady who said he was over the 1st of January. (Laughter.) Mr. DOUGLASS closed with much humor the proceedings of the Boston meeting, and the reception of the President's Proclamation. Concluding with a hopeful prognostication for the future.

The proceedings closed with the singing of the new John Brown song.

THE PAPER DUTY.

Memorial of the Paper Manufacturers.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

At a meeting of Paper Manufacturers, on the 20th day of December, in the City of New-York, the undersigned were appointed a committee to prepare a memorial which should be laid before Congress, for one of the reasons why the duty on Foreign Paper should not be removed. The Committee must ask the indulgence of Congress while presenting their statement, as they are compelled to meet this question under circumstances of so extraordinary difficulty. The measure which they oppose has been introduced and advocated almost exclusively by, and in behalf of the newspaper Press. The power and influence of the Press is fully conceded, but in this very power peculiarly its own—which gives it at all times great influence, renders it truly formidable when combined by its own interests, it undertakes to carry through Congress a measure favoring a question of public policy, and one which, if adopted, would bring disaster to a branch of domestic industry of great magnitude.

Ordinarily great public measures are freely discussed through the Press; but we regret to say that from discussion of this question is excluded from the papers of which we are the most dependent for conveying our measure. The Committee are therefore obliged to present—more at length than would otherwise be necessary—their reasons for opposing the measure.

Although the rapid increase in the consumption of paper—especially printing paper—during the last twenty-five years is without a parallel, yet the wants of communities have been promptly supplied by our own manufacturers. The long-established policy of the Government, continued unchanged, has given encouragement to human industry, has drawn to it very large capital into this branch of business, and the production of paper has fully kept pace with the demand. Notwithstanding the fact that capital and labor are so much cheaper in Europe than here, yet prices of paper have rated so low in this country that, under a revenue duty of twenty-four per cent., (the rate for many years prior to 1861,) the quantity imported has never been very large.

Competition among those engaged in the business has for many years, reduced the profits below the average of other branches of manufacture. This has been more especially the case for the last five years; and during the year 1861 the market was overstocked, the prices reduced beyond precedent, the business almost ruined, [illegible] and many mills compelled to suspend operations and lose their capital.

During the first six months of 1862 the demand gradually increased, causing an advance in the price of stock, and consequently of paper. In the meantime the supply of stock rapidly decreased.

About *sixty-five per cent.* of the whole amount of paper stock is derived from domestic rags of cotton *fabric*, and *twelve per cent.* from cotton waste, and rope and bagging, used in baling cotton.

The [illegible] with the United States, while cutting off the supply of cotton [illegible] rope, bagging—cost thereof [illegible] per pound,—has, by diminishing the supply of cotton, raised the price of cotton goods at least *two hundred per cent.*; thus greatly reducing their consumption, and consequently the quantity of domestic rags. Hence the diminished supply of paper stock. In October, manufacturers became alarmed, fearing they might not be able to stock their mills. Prices of rags advanced two to three hundred per cent. This caused a rapid advance in the price of paper; consumers [illegible] to [illegible] and both stock and paper [illegible] point higher than had been known for many years.

Consumers of printing paper, particularly the newspaper Press, whose prices were generally based upon low prices of paper, felt the change; an advance in their own prices became necessary, since paper could be brought home to former rates. Under the circumstances of things, when both manufacturers and consumers were alarmed, fearful of the future, many of the newspapers not only increased their prices, which was reasonable and just, but also raised the charge of combination and monopoly against paper manufacturers, which was unfair, unreasonable and unjust. Notwithstanding the fullest examination, this charge, without a particle of evidence to sustain it, has been reiterated again and again. Applications have been made to Congress for a repeal of the duty, and the Committee deem it their duty to appear to protect the Press from the effect of this silliest combination. The manufacturers of paper are charged, in addition to themselves, to represent the most enormous profits. The Committee would be unfaithful to their duty if they did not solemnly protest against this misstatement. The Committee were not satisfactory reasons why Congress should be called upon to change this portion of the policy of industry for a sudden change of that long-established policy—a change threatening disaster to those engaged in the business.

Paper now rises in price, because the cost has been increased by the rise in stock and labor, together with the general effect of a depreciated currency. Stock has advanced because the sources of supply have been cut off by our political troubles. If the blockade is raised, or future supplies from [illegible] established—as is quite possible—and the extreme prices not warranted, they will soon adjust themselves to a proper standard. Any attempt to create and maintain prices upon a fictitious basis by combinations and monopolies, would be absolutely impossible under circumstances such as surround the business of manufacturing paper. Those engaged in the business would be [illegible] most short-sighted to attempt, by any agreement or combination, to bring about a state of things which would inevitably result in nothing less than a calamity to themselves. And this Committee would have to deny the charge of combination in the most unqualified terms, and confirm this denial by referring to the annual [illegible] of which the several newspapers of the large Manufacturers' Association—and which [illegible] supply not less than one hundred and forty thousand pounds per day, equal to three-fourths of the entire consumption in the large Atlantic cities. (See Certificate below.)

In view of the depressed state of the business, a portion of the manufacturers have had conferences during the last two years, and agreed upon and recommended additional prices for a few leading kinds of paper, but the prices thus named do not exceed the average for five years preceding the war—not [illegible] the allowance for the excise duty and the depreciation of the currency. Should the duty be repealed, the actual cost of paper at the present price of stock, the recommended rates become entirely incorrect. Paper Manufacturers deprecate this state of things as much as the consumers. Stock has risen in a greater ratio than paper.

If the many extreme evils hereinbefore set forth, and other evils not set forth, do not seem sufficient reasons why the duty on Foreign Paper should not be removed, the Committee would respectfully refer to the fact that the duty on Foreign Paper is only a tax of twenty-four per cent. ad valorem, while the duty on Foreign Rags is a tax of forty per cent. ad valorem. The Committee would respectfully submit that this discrimination is unjust, and that the duty on Foreign Paper should be increased to forty per cent. ad valorem.

Many mills are now filling large contracts with the newspaper Press at former prices, which will not pay for [illegible] material at the present price of stock. Binding powders, glue-size, fillings, and other imported articles used by paper-makers, and from which the Government derive no inconsiderable revenue, have risen more than fifty per cent. Iron, copper, and many other articles largely used by the laboring classes, as well as by the Government, have advanced from fifty to one hundred per cent. *Cotton goods have increased from two hundred to three hundred per cent.* Starch, some of the articles especially useful to fabrics, are so much increased as to be almost useless to the poor and laboring classes, as newspapers; yet we hear no outcry, of "combination" against the manufacturers, and no effort to reduce the duty on the imported article.

The manufacturers of paper are not alone responsible for the great calamity which has befallen our country, and which has destroyed, more or less, every branch of business. They will cheerfully bear their full share of the burden—which they can—in the common cause, and if not crushed by partial and unjust legislation, the Government will receive from them not less than *one and a half millions of dollars* annually from the Excise tax.

No essential relief for the consumers of paper can be obtained by the measure proposed, unless importations become so large as to interfere disastrously with our own manufactures.

The magnitude of the interest involved in this question will be seen by the following statement:

There are in the loyal States not less than one hun-

[illegible] There are employed in all the States, from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic, in supplying a capital of more than [illegible] dollars, and manufacturing a product of [illegible] annually, [illegible] and bound to [illegible] less than fifty thousand persons. The annual product of this business, based upon former prices, is estimated at TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS of dollars. In addition to the foreign stock and other materials used for making paper, there is raised at [illegible] millions of dollars, saved by cutting [illegible] or collected in the streets of our large towns. Most of this is annually assimilated, by capital and labor, into a product worth at least twenty millions of dollars. Stand up our own milk and [illegible] would be almost entirely lost, unless exported to give employment to the labor of foreign fields, and the precious [illegible] of us to be paid for in gold or its equivalent.

We respectfully submit that, while we are strengthening all the resources of the country, it is not the time for serious changes in the long-established policy of the Government.

Nor is this the time hastily to adopt a measure that will open the door for the products of foreign countries, for the benefit of those who bear no part of the burden thrown upon our own industry at this crisis.

Leave the branch of manufacturing free to pursue the business unembarrassed by partial and unjust legislation, and ere to will be made which can hardly fail to prevent further [illegible]. Foreign rags will be imported in increased quantities; and measures are now in progress which, in a few months, will increase the quantity of paper made from straw, flax and other fibrous materials, to an extent that will give great additional relief.

Time only is necessary to bring all the relief that can be looked for, while the country remains in the present disturbed condition.

In view of these statements, the undersigned, in behalf of the manufacturers of Paper whom they represent, most respectfully but earnestly remonstrate against the proposed reduction of the duty on foreign paper.

NORMAN WHITE, New-York City.
EDWARD SOUTHWORTH, W. Springfield, Mass.
E. E. GOFF, Philadelphia, Penn.
S. D. WARREN, Boston, Mass.
J. C. PARSONS, Holyoke, Mass.
M. S. YOUNGLOVE, Cleveland, Ohio.
R. H. MOORE, Philadelphia, Penn.
STEPHEN HOLMAN, Holyoke, Mass.
EDWIN BUCKLEY, New-York City.
E. H. OWEN, South Manchester, Conn.

Committee of the Paper Manufacturers.

CERTIFICATE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

The undersigned, members of the Paper-Makers' Association and Manufacturers of Printing Paper, hereby certify that said Association took no action in reference to prices of paper, which was obligatory upon its members in view of the advance in the price of stock and other causes, at a time when the best news-paper could be sold at not less than twelve and a half cents per pound, and book-paper at sixteen and eighteen cents, according to quality, with the extra [illegible]. Making due allowance for the depreciation of the currency, these prices were no higher than the average for five years preceding the commencement of the war; they were based upon the value of stock at that time, and are much less than the actual cost of manufacture at the present rates of stock, which has since advanced more than fifty per cent.

This recommendation was not binding, but was considered as an expression of the views of the meeting, that the prices specified would only barely remunerate the manufacturers.

We further certify that we have not been controlled in our prices by any action or proceedings of said Association, and we know that the charges that the reasonable profits of Paper-Makers [illegible] have been so industriously circulated—are utterly groundless.

GRANT, WARREN & CO., Boston, Mass.
WM. RUSSELL & SON, Lawrence, Mass.
JAMES BOWDOY, Jersey City, N. J.
H. MARTIN, Boston, Mass.
RICHARDS & HOSKINS, Gardiner, Me.
DANIEL P. BROOKS, Lawrence, Mass.
HALE, BUTLER & CO., New-York.
THODOSIUS S. BARSTOW, Worcester Cheshire Manufacturing Company, New-York.
CHARLES MAGAROE, Philadelphia, Penn.
JESSUP & MOORE, Philadelphia, Penn.
J. R. COOK, Philadelphia, Penn.
L. G. WORDELL, Jr., Manager, Rumford Falls Paper Manufacturing Company, Rumford, Me.
JOHN GARDNER & CO., Mill River, Mass.
C. S. & J. FARR, Mill River, Mass.
ROBERT AURELIUS, Jr., Agent, Rockport, Conn.
LEWIS WILSON & SONS, Manchester, Conn.
M. C. YOUNGLOVE, President Cleveland (Ohio) Paper Company.
DAVIS & UPHAM, Rumford Falls, Ohio.
JAMESON, STANFORD & CO., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.
C. HOWARD & CO., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.
D. P. & A. ORR & CO., Troy, N. Y.
R. C. HEMMOND, Wyoming Mills, East Otto, N. Y.
JACOB T. HATCH, Little Falls Mills, Danville, N. Y.
S. REMINGTON & SONS, Watertown, N. Y.
HENRY C. LEWIS, Syracuse, N. Y.
MANNING & PECKHAM, Troy, N. Y.
HOWLAND & FARR, Fort Edward, N. Y.
HODGE & CO., Fishkill Creek, N. Y.
CHAUNCEY KILMER, Sullivan Co., N. Y.
S. W. WILDER & CO., Lawrence, Mass.
JESSE LYON & SONS, Foxborough, Mass.

MARRIED.

CRESSEY—BOARDMAN.—In Fishkill, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, by Rev. Mr. Lounsberry, JOHN H. CRESSEY and Miss L. BOARDMAN, all of this City. No cards.

CORNELL—HUNTINGTON.—In Jersey Island, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 29, by Rev. Dr. Bond, Rev. WM. CORNELL of Windsor, Broome County, N. Y., and Miss MARY E. WARNICK of Yaphank.

NEILL—STUYVESANT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. EDWARD H. NEILL to KATHARINE HAMILTON, daughter of the late PETER STUYVESANT.

DIED

BRADY—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 5, MARY J., eldest daughter of John V. Brady, of Providence, R. I. The funeral will take place at the Church in Pamptown, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 8, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

DREW.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 4, of heart disease, CHARLES DREW, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 111 Clinton-st., on Saturday, Feb. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Boston papers please copy.

DUNCAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, after a long illness, MARIA, daughter of the late Capt. JAMES DUNCAN, of Brooklyn.

The friends of the family, also of her brothers, WILLIAM and JAMES DUNCAN, and of her sister-in-law, Mrs. JAMES DUNCAN, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, No. 6 Bond-st., on Saturday, Feb. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Brooklyn papers please copy.

DUNCAN.—In Weehawken, Feb. 4, Mrs. THANKFUL DUNCAN, in the 91st year of her age.

Deceased was First Lieutenant in the 20th New-York State Volunteers, and fell in the battle of Ball's Bluff. She was the only one of Frederick Lorenz's few widows left, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Lorenz, on Saturday, Feb. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Her remains will be taken from the Church to the Marble Cemetery, in 2d-st.

EVELEIGH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 5, Mrs. MARY EVELEIGH, widow of the late Capt. J. W. EVELEIGH.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. D. [illeg